PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2004-074183

(43)Date of publication of application: 11.03.2004

(51)Int.Cl.

B22D 41/00 B22D 41/02 // F27B 14/08

(21)Application number: 2002-234938

(71)Applicant: MIYAMOTO KOGYOSHO CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

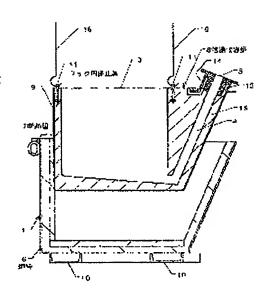
12.08.2002

(72)Inventor: SATO YASUSHI

(54) LADLE AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING LADLE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To shorten the manufacturing term of a ladle used for carrying e.g. molten aluminum and to shorten a repairing term when a molten metal housing furnace is damaged by crack etc. SOLUTION: In the ladle having the molten metal housing furnace (innermost refractory) 8 via a heat-insulating layer 7 at the inside of a vessel frame 6 having an opening part at the upper surface, the ladle is stuck to the heat-insulating layer 7 so as to enable to separate the furnace 8 made of a pre-cast product. In the manufacturing method of the ladle, the furnace 8 made of the pre-cast product is relatively inserted into the heat-insulating layer 7 at the inside of the vessel frame 6 from the upper opening part, and the heat-insulating layer 7 and the furnace 8 are stuck with adhesive so as to be separable.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

27.04.2005

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In the ladle which has a molten metal hold furnace (8) through a thermal break (7) inside [which has opening on the top face] a container-like furnace frame (6),

The ladle characterized by having pasted up the molten metal hold furnace (8) of a pre cast product on the thermal break (7) disengageable.

[Claim 2]

In the ladle which has a molten metal hold furnace (8) through a thermal break (7) inside [which has opening on the top face] a container-like furnace frame (6),

The ladle characterized by having held the molten metal hold furnace (8) there being no clearance and possible [ejection] inside a thermal break (7) according to the flexibility using what has the flexibility contracted with the weight of a molten metal hold furnace (8) in a thermal break (7) while using a pre cast product for a molten metal hold furnace (8).

[Claim 3]

The ladle according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by having a stop implement for a hook (11) in the upper part of a molten metal hold furnace (8).

The process of the ladle characterized by inserting relatively the molten metal hold furnace (8) of a pre cast product from top-face opening into the thermal break (7) which it has inside a container-like furnace frame (6), and pasting up a thermal break (7) and a molten metal hold furnace (8) disengageable with adhesives.

[Claim 5]

In the furnace frame (6) of the shape of a container which has a spacer for positioning (17) at inner circumference and a bottom

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the ladle used for conveyance of for example, an aluminum molten metal.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The conventional ladle is the structure which lined the refractories of three or more layers inside the furnace frame of the shape of a container formed by the griddle etc. and the process — the inside of a furnace frame — shuttering — constructing — much more — ** — the indeterminate form material which is alike and serves as a raw material of refractories is kneaded with water, it slushes into shuttering, refractories are dried, and the method of construction which repeats the process which removes shuttering further 3 times or more is used. Since an outside bilayer just demonstrates adiabatic efficiency among the refractories of three layers, if it hardens to some extent, since shuttering will be constructed to the inside and indeterminate form material will be slushed into it, by slushing the indeterminate form material used as the innermost refractories, and drying the last, the refractories of three layers are completely united with a furnace frame, and each class serves as separation impossible. Moreover, the innermost refractories (it is henceforth called a molten metal hold furnace) are fully dried, in order to consider as precise structure without a blow hole so that a molten metal may not fall out. [0003]

However, since it dried, the product term started for a long time (the 20-day room per set about). Especially a molten metal hold furnace has many rates of mixing of the water to indeterminate form material compared with other bilayers, in order to make it not escape from a molten metal, and desiccation takes time amount most. Therefore, it is easy to be delivered while the last desiccation has been inadequate. In this case, if a molten metal is put in, a crack enters, a molten metal permeates, a heat insulation effect becomes weaker, and the duty of a ladle may be unable to be achieved. Furthermore, although a molten metal can also be discharged from a pouring spout by sending in the compressed air from the carrier gate, if a crack goes into the septum part into which the carrier gate and a pouring spout are divided, since the distance of the carrier gate and a pouring spout will short-circuit a ladle by the crack part, although the compressed air is sent in, a molten metal is no longer discharged.

As mentioned above, when the crack went into the molten metal hold layer, it needed to fix, but the repair approach was a method of construction using the same approach as the process mentioned above, after destroying three layers of refractories in a furnace frame with a breaker. Therefore, the repair period became this thing for a long time similarly. In addition, it is because the refractories of three layers are completely united as mentioned above, so destroying three layers of refractories cannot remove only a molten metal hold furnace.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention was developed in consideration of the above-mentioned actual condition, and the technical problem is aiming at compaction of a repair period when a molten metal hold furnace's is damaged with a crack etc. in compaction of a product term, and a list.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The ladle of invention concerning claim 1 is characterized by having pasted up the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product on the top face disengageable at the thermal break in the ladle which has a molten metal hold furnace through a thermal break inside [which has opening] a container—like furnace frame.

[0007]

Adhesion here is a concept included not only when pasting up a thermal break and a molten metal hold furnace using adhesives, but when the thermal break itself serves as adhesives and it pastes a molten metal hold furnace.

[8000]

The ladle of invention concerning claim 2 is characterized by having held the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product there being no clearance and possible [ejection] inside a thermal break according to the flexibility at a thermal break using what has the flexibility contracted with the weight of a molten metal hold furnace while it uses a pre cast product for a molten metal hold furnace.

[0009]

When a crack etc. arises at a molten metal hold furnace and it fixes at it, a molten metal hold furnace is removed. In order to remove, after driving the point section of a hook into a molten metal hold furnace, there is also a method of pulling up a hook, but in order to save the time and effort which drives in a hook, it is desirable like the ladle of invention concerning claim 3 to have a stop implement for a hook in the upper part of a molten metal hold furnace.

[0010]

The process of the ladle of invention concerning claim 4 inserts relatively the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product from top-face opening into the thermal break which it has inside a container-like furnace frame, and is characterized by pasting up a thermal break and a molten metal hold furnace disengageable with adhesives.

[0011]

the thermal break the process of the ladle of invention concerning claim 5 inserts relatively the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product from top-face opening into the furnace frame of the shape of a container which has a spacer for positioning at inner circumference and a bottom, fills up with a heat insulator the space of the furnace frame and molten metal hold furnace which are formed by the spacer, and according to solidification of a heat insulator — a thermal break and a molten metal hold furnace are characterized by pasting up disengageable. [0012]

The process of the ladle of invention concerning claim 6 equips container-like the inner circumference and the bottom of a furnace frame with the heat insulator of the shape of the shape of felt, and cotton, inserts relatively the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product from top-face opening of a furnace frame inside a thermal break, shrinks a heat insulator with the weight of a molten metal hold furnace, forms a thermal break, and is characterized by holding a molten metal hold furnace there being no clearance and possible [ejection] inside a thermal break.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

A ladle consists of a ladle body 1 which has opening on the top face, and a lid 2 which plugs up the opening, as shown in drawing 1 or drawing 2.

[0014]

An example of the ladle body 1 uses top-face opening as the carrier gate 3, extends the teeming way 4 leading to the interior from a bottom to slanting facing up, uses the tip of the teeming way 4 as a pouring spout 5, has a thermal break 7 inside [which makes the shape of a container] the metal furnace frame 6, and pastes up the molten metal hold furnace 8 of a pre cast product

disengageable through a glue line 9 inside a thermal break 7. [0015]

A furnace frame 6 is the cartridge container which has opening on the top face, inserts the fork of a fork lift truck and is made to have the member 10 for fork spigots of a cross-section U shape for the part corresponding to the teeming way 4 in a bottom outside, as shown in a projection and drawing 2 (b) as shown in drawing 2 (b), and to go up and down it. [0016]

An example of a thermal break 7 consists of a bilayer. Although an inside layer also has adiabatic efficiency using the ingredient the outside layer excelled [ingredient] the inside layer in adiabatic efficiency, what excelled the outside layer in refractoriness is used. [0017]

The molten metal hold furnace 8 is a precise pre cast product without a blow hole. Moreover, the storage space 12 of a projection and its stop implement 11 for a hook is opened in the base of a lid 2 for the stop implement 11 for a hook from the upper limit side. Moreover, the molten metal hold furnace 8 has covered the perimeter of ******* 13 with the covering 14 of the same ingredient as a furnace frame 6 using another pre cast product to ****** 13 of the teeming way 4. And ****** 13 is pasted up on the hold furnace body 15 with mortar, and the outside whole region of the ladle body 1 is covered with a furnace frame 6 and covering 14. In addition, the hold furnace body 15 and ****** 13 may really be fabricated, although fabricated separately. [0018]

Mortar is used for the ingredient (adhesives) of a glue line 9. [0019]

The following procedures perform the process of the ladle body 1 mentioned above. First, shuttering is constructed inside a furnace frame 6, the indeterminate form material used as the raw material of a thermal break 7 is kneaded with water, and it slushes into shuttering, and it dries, and after that, the process which removes shuttering is repeated twice and a thermal break 7 is manufactured. Moreover, apart from manufacture of a thermal break 7, the shuttering of the molten metal hold furnace 8 is constructed, indeterminate form material is kneaded with water, and it slushes into shuttering, and it dries, and after that, shuttering is removed and the molten metal hold furnace 8 is manufactured. Then, as shown in drawing 1, the molten metal hold furnace 8 of a pre cast product is hung by hook 16 through the stop implement 11 for a hook, adhesives are applied to the external surface, and it inserts from top-face opening into a thermal break 7 as it is. And production will be completed, if adhesives dry and it becomes a glue line 9. When the desiccation condition of adhesives transports a ladle, it should just be extent to which the molten metal hold furnace 8 does not shake by the inside of a thermal break 7 by the vibration etc. Moreover, the molten metal hold furnace 8 is a pre cast product, and since desiccation solidification is carried out completely, it becomes disengageable even if it has pasted the thermal break 7. In addition, without applying adhesives, the molten metal hold furnace 8 may be inserted into a thermal break 7, the molten metal hold furnace 8 and the clearance between thermal breaks 7 may be filled up with adhesives after that using pneumatic pressure, and a glue line 9 may be formed.

[0020]

a thermal break 7 comes out further, and it is, and itself pastes up the molten metal hold furnace 8 of a pre cast product for the role of adhesives disengageable soon inside a thermal break 7 sure enough, and another example of the ladle body 1 has the spacer 17 for positioning in a thermal break 7 at the inner circumference and the bottom of a furnace frame 6, as shown in drawing 3 (Ha).

[0021]

As shown in drawing 3 (b), the process opens spacing, pastes up the spacer 17 for positioning on the inner circumference and the bottom of a furnace frame 6 with mortar, and hangs and inserts the molten metal hold furnace 8 of a pre cast product by hook 16 through the stop implement 11 for a hook from the upper part into the furnace frame 6. Although few clearances to insertion are required between a spacer 17 and the molten metal hold furnace 8, the insertion point of the molten metal hold furnace 8 is mostly decided with a spacer 17. And as it is indicated in drawing

3 (Ha) as the drawing 3 (**), between a furnace frame 6 and the molten metal hold furnace 8, the space 18 for thickness of a spacer 17 is formed, the space 18 is made to fill up with and dry a heat insulator, and according to the adhesion capacity of thermal break 7 the very thing by solidification of a heat insulator, a thermal break 7 and the molten metal hold furnace 8 paste up disengageable, and are completed. The desiccation condition of a heat insulator should just be extent to which the molten metal hold furnace 8 does not shake within the solidified thermal break 7.

[0022]

The block of what has the reinforcement supporting the molten metal hold furnace 8, for example, refractories, is used for a spacer 17. Moreover, since the molten metal hold furnace 8 is supported with a spacer 17, it becomes unnecessary [a thermal break 7 / the reinforcement supporting the molten metal hold furnace 8]. Therefore, rather than the ingredient of the conventional thermal break which consists of a bilayer, it excels in fireproof and adiathermic both sides, and, moreover, restoration can use an easy thing, for example, ceramic bulk, for a heat insulator.

[0023]

Moreover, as still more nearly another example of the ladle body 1, as shown in drawing 4, there are some which held the molten metal hold furnace 8 of a pre cast product there is no clearance and possible [ejection] inside the thermal break 7 according to the flexibility in a thermal break 7 using what has the flexibility contracted with the weight of the molten metal hold furnace 8. [0024]

First, the heat insulator 19 of the shape of the shape of felt or cotton is stuck on the inner circumference of a furnace frame 6 with adhesives, such as mortar, or the bottom of a furnace frame 6 is covered with a heat insulator 19, and this process equips, as shown in drawing 4 (b). In the case of wearing, the thick twist at the time of completion also thickens thickness of a heat insulator 19 in consideration of contracting with the weight of the molten metal hold furnace 8 inserted next. And the molten metal hold furnace 8 of a pre cast product is hung and inserted from top-face opening inside a thermal break 7. If it does so, as shown in drawing 4 (b), a heat insulator 19 will contract according to flexibility, and will serve as a thermal break 7, and the molten metal hold furnace 8 will be held there is no clearance and possible [ejection] inside a thermal break 7.

[0025]

Although what is necessary is to remove the molten metal hold furnace 8 and just to exchange, when the molten metal hold furnace 8 is damaged, if beforehand in stock [furnace / 8 / of a pre cast product / molten metal hold], compared with the case where the molten metal hold furnace 8 is manufactured, a repair period will shorten much more the ladle body 1 manufactured by the process mentioned above after a repair request.

[0026]

[Effect of the Invention]

Since invention concerning claim 1 has pasted up the thermal break and the molten metal hold furnace disengageable, it can pull out a molten metal hold furnace from the inside of a thermal break. Therefore, if another molten metal hold furnace is put in and it pastes up again after pulling out a molten metal hold furnace from the inside of a thermal break when fixing a molten metal hold furnace, compared with elegance, it can repair for a short period of time conventionally. Moreover, since the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product is used, the water omission is fully made, and when a molten metal is put in, the defect that a crack arises can be prevented. Furthermore, since it has pasted up, shakiness of the molten metal hold furnace within a thermal break can be prevented, and, in the vibration under conveyance, a molten metal hold furnace does not break.

[0027]

Since invention concerning claim 2 has held the molten metal hold furnace possible [ejection] inside the thermal break according to the flexibility of a thermal break, it can pull out a molten metal hold furnace from the inside of a thermal break. Therefore, when fixing a molten metal hold furnace, after pulling out a molten metal hold furnace from the inside of a thermal break,

compared with elegance, it can repair for a short period of time conventionally that what is necessary is just to put in another molten metal hold furnace again. Moreover, since the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product is used, when a molten metal is put in, the defect that a crack arises can be prevented. Furthermore, since the molten metal hold furnace is held without the clearance inside the thermal break, shakiness of the molten metal hold furnace within a thermal break can be prevented, and, in the vibration under conveyance, a molten metal hold furnace does not break.

[0028]

Since invention concerning claim 3 has a stop implement for a hook in the upper part of a molten metal hold furnace, it tends to hang a molten metal hold furnace by hook, and can take the molten metal hold furnace into a furnace frame quickly.

[0029]

Since a molten metal hold furnace is a pre cast product, compared with the conventional approach of performing manufacture of a molten metal hold furnace, without waiting for completion of a thermal break, consequently manufacturing a molten metal hold furnace after completion of a thermal break, a product term shortens invention concerning claim 4. [0030]

If a molten metal hold furnace is put on the spacer inside a furnace frame, since the space filled up with a heat insulator will be formed and a molten metal hold furnace will play the role of shuttering, it becomes unnecessary the assembly of shuttering and removing invention concerning claim 5. And since restoration of a heat insulator ends at once, compared with the conventional approach of carrying out two-times restoration of the heat insulator, restoration can be performed quickly. Therefore, a product term is shortened.

[0031]

Since the molten metal hold furnace of a pre cast product is only inserted inside a heat insulator, the heat insulator with which it equipped inside the furnace frame contracts with the weight of a molten metal hold furnace and invention concerning claim 6 serves as a thermal break, compared with the conventional approach, i.e., the approach of making dry a heat insulator, manufacturing a thermal break, and manufacturing a molten metal hold furnace after that, a product term shortens it.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing the process which inserts a molten metal hold furnace.

[Drawing 2] They are drawing of longitudinal section of a (b) (b) ladle, and an A-A line sectional view.

[Drawing 3] (**) -- (**) (Ha) -- it is the sectional view showing another process of a ladle.

[Drawing 4] It is the sectional view showing another process of a (b) (b) ladle.

[Description of Notations]

6 Furnace Frame

7 Thermal Break

8 Molten Metal Hold Furnace

11 Stop Implement for Hook

17 Spacer

18 Space

19 Heat Insulator

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing the process which inserts a molten metal hold furnace.

[Drawing 2] They are drawing of longitudinal section of a (b) (b) ladle, and an A-A line sectional view.

[Drawing 3] (**) -- (**) (Ha) -- it is the sectional view showing another process of a ladle.

[Drawing 4] It is the sectional view showing another process of a (b) (b) ladle.

[Description of Notations]

- 6 Furnace Frame
- 7 Thermal Break
- 8 Molten Metal Hold Furnace
- 11 Stop Implement for Hook
- 17 Spacer
- 18 Space
- 19 Heat Insulator

[Translation done.]

全項目

```
(19)【発行国】日本国特許庁(JP)
(12)【公報種別】公開特許公報(A)
(11)【公開番号】特開2004-74183(P2004-74183A)
(43) 【公開日】平成16年3月11日(2004.3.11)
(54) 【発明の名称】取鍋及び取鍋の生産方法
(51)【国際特許分類第7版】
 B22D 41/00
 B22D 41/02
// F27B 14/08
[FI]
 B22D 41/00
 B22D 41/02
 F27B 14/08
【審査請求】未請求
【請求項の数】6
【出願形態】OL
【全頁数】7
(21)【出願番号】特願2002-234938(P2002-234938)
(22)【出願日】平成14年8月12日(2002.8.12)
(71)【出願人】
【識別番号】000141808
【氏名又は名称】株式会社宮本工業所
【住所又は居所】富山県富山市奥田新町12番3号
(74)【代理人】
【識別番号】100090206
【弁理士】
【氏名又は名称】宮田 信道
(72)【発明者】
【氏名】佐藤 安司
【住所又は居所】富山県富山市奥田新町12番3号 株式会社宮本工業所内
【テーマコード(参考)】
4E014
4K046
【Fターム(参考)】
```

(57)【要約】

4E014 BA02

【課題】例えばアルミニウム溶湯の運搬に用いる取鍋に関して、生産期間の短縮、並びに溶湯収容炉が亀裂等で損傷した場合の修理期間の短縮を図ること。

【解決手段】上面に開口部を有する容器状の炉枠6の内側に断熱層7を介して溶湯収容炉8を有する取鍋において、断熱層7にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を分離可能に接着してあることを特徴とする取鍋。容器状の炉枠6の内側に有する断熱層7の中に、上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を相対的に挿入し、断熱層7と溶湯収容炉8を接着剤で分離可能に接着することを特徴とする取鍋の生産方法。

4K046 AA07 BA02 CA04 CB05 CB11 CB15 CB18 CE08

【選択図】 図1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

上面に開口部を有する容器状の炉枠(6)の内側に断熱層(7)を介して溶湯収容炉(8)を有する 取鍋において、

断熱層(7)にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉(8)を分離可能に接着してあることを特徴とする取鍋。

【請求項2】

上面に開口部を有する容器状の炉枠(6)の内側に断熱層(7)を介して溶湯収容炉(8)を有する 取鍋において、

溶湯収容炉(8)にプレキャスト製品を用いると共に、断熱層(7)には溶湯収容炉(8)の重量によって収縮する柔軟性を有するものを用い、その柔軟性によって断熱層(7)の内側に溶湯収容炉(8)を隙間なく且つ取り出し可能に収容してあることを特徴とする取鍋。

【請求項3】

溶湯収容炉(8)の上部にフック用係止具(11)を有することを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載の取鍋。

【請求項4】

容器状の炉枠(6)の内側に有する断熱層(7)の中に、上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉(8)を相対的に挿入し、断熱層(7)と溶湯収容炉(8)を接着剤で分離可能に接着することを特徴とする取鍋の生産方法。

【請求項5】

内周及び底に位置決め用のスペーサ(17)を有する容器状の炉枠(6)の中に、上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉(8)を相対的に挿入し、スペーサ(17)によって形成される炉枠(6)と溶湯収容炉(8)との空間(18)に断熱材を充填し、断熱材の固化による断熱層(7)よって、断熱層(7)と溶湯収容炉(8)が分離可能に接着することを特徴とする取鍋の生産方法。

【請求項6】

フェルト状又は綿状の断熱材(19)を容器状の炉枠(6)の内周及び底に装着し、断熱材(19)の内側に炉枠(6)の上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉(8)を相対的に挿入し、溶湯収容炉(8)の重量によって断熱材(19)を収縮させて断熱層(7)を形成し、断熱層(7)の内側に溶湯収容炉(8)を隙間なく且つ取り出し可能に収容することを特徴とする取鍋の生産方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、例えばアルミニウム溶湯の運搬に用いる取鍋に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

従来の取鍋は、鉄板等で形成した容器状の炉枠の内側に、三層以上の耐火物を内張りした構造である。そして、その生産方法は、炉枠の内側に型枠を組み、一層ごとに耐火物の原料となる不定形材を水で混練して型枠の中に流し込み、耐火物を乾燥し、さらに型枠を取り外す工程を、三回以上繰り返す工法を用いている。三層の耐火物のうち外側の二層は断熱効果が発揮できればよいので、ある程度硬化したら、その内側に型枠を組んで不定形材を流し込むので、最も内側の耐火物となる不定形材を流し込んで最後の乾燥をすることによって三層の耐火物は炉枠と完全に一体となり、各層は分離不能となる。また、最も内側の耐火物(以後、溶湯収容炉と呼ぶ)は、溶湯が抜けないように、巣のない緻密な構造とするため、充分に乾燥させる。

[0003]

しかし、乾燥をするので、生産期間が長く(一基につき20日間程度)かかった。特に、溶湯収容炉は、溶湯を抜けないようにするために不定形材への水の混入率が他の二層に比べて多く、乾燥に

最も時間がかかる。従って、最後の乾燥が不十分なまま納品されやすい。この場合、溶湯を入れると、亀裂が入って溶湯が浸透し保温効果が弱まり、取鍋の役目を果たせないことがある。さらに、取鍋は、受湯口から圧縮空気を送り込むことによって、注湯口から溶湯を排出することもできるが、受湯口と注湯口を仕切る隔壁部分に亀裂が入ると、受湯口と注湯口との距離が亀裂部分によって短絡するので、圧縮空気を送り込んでも溶湯が排出されなくなる。

上述したように溶湯収容層に亀裂が入ると、修理する必要があるが、その修理方法は、炉枠内の耐火物を三層ともブレーカで破壊した後に、前述した生産方法と同じ方法を用いる工法であった。従って、修理期間も同様に長くかかることになった。なお、耐火物を三層とも破壊するのは、前述したように三層の耐火物が完全に一体となっているので、溶湯収容炉のみを取り外せないからである。

[0005]

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は上記実情を考慮して開発されたもので、その課題は、生産期間の短縮、並びに溶湯収容炉が亀裂等で損傷した場合の修理期間の短縮を図ることである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】

請求項1に係る発明の取鍋は、上面に開口部を有する容器状の炉枠の内側に断熱層を介して溶 湯収容炉を有する取鍋において、断熱層にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を分離可能に接着して あることを特徴とする。

[0007]

ここでの接着は、断熱層と溶湯収容炉を接着剤を用いて接着する場合だけでなく、断熱層自体が接着剤となって溶湯収容炉に接着する場合も含む概念である。

[8000]

請求項2に係る発明の取鍋は、溶湯収容炉にプレキャスト製品を用いると共に、断熱層には溶湯収容炉の重量によって収縮する柔軟性を有するものを用い、その柔軟性によって断熱層の内側にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を隙間なく且つ取り出し可能に収容してあることを特徴とする。

[0009]

溶湯収容炉に亀裂等が生じて修理する場合は、溶湯収容炉を取り外す。取り外すには、溶湯収容炉にフックの先部を打ち込んでから、フックを引き上げる仕方もあるが、フックを打ち込む手間を省くには、請求項3に係る発明の取鍋のように、溶湯収容炉の上部にフック用係止具を有することが望ましい。

[0010]

請求項4に係る発明の取鍋の生産方法は、容器状の炉枠の内側に有する断熱層の中に、上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を相対的に挿入し、断熱層と溶湯収容炉を接着剤で分離可能に接着することを特徴とする。

[0011]

請求項5に係る発明の取鍋の生産方法は、内周及び底に位置決め用のスペーサを有する容器状の炉枠の中に、上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を相対的に挿入し、スペーサによって形成される炉枠と溶湯収容炉との空間に断熱材を充填し、断熱材の固化による断熱層よって、断熱層と溶湯収容炉が分離可能に接着することを特徴とする。

[0012]

請求項6に係る発明の取鍋の生産方法は、フェルト状又は綿状の断熱材を容器状の炉枠の内周及び底に装着し、断熱層の内側に炉枠の上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を相対的に挿入し、溶湯収容炉の重量によって断熱材を収縮させて断熱層を形成し、断熱層の内側に溶湯収容炉を隙間なく且つ取り出し可能に収容することを特徴とする。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】

取鍋は図1又は図2に示すように、上面に開口部を有する取鍋本体1と、その開口部を塞ぐ蓋2とからなる。

(0014)

取鍋本体1の一例は、上面開口部を受湯口3とし、内部に通じる注湯路4を底から斜め上向きに延長し、注湯路4の先端を注湯口5とし、容器状をなす金属製の炉枠6の内側に断熱層7を有し、断熱層7の内側にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を接着層9を介して分離可能に接着したもの

である。

[0015]

炉枠6は、上面に開口部を有する筒形容器で、図2(ロ)に示すように注湯路4に対応する部分を外側に突出し、図2(イ)に示すように底には断面コ字状のフォーク差込用部材10を有し、フォークリフトのフォークを差し込んで昇降させる。

[0016]

断熱層7の一例は二層からなる。外側の層は内側の層よりも断熱効果に優れた材料を用い、内側の層は断熱効果もあるが、外側の層よりも耐火性に優れたものを用いる。

[0017]

溶湯収容炉8は、巣のない緻密なプレキャスト製品である。また、上端面からフック用係止具11を 突出し、そのフック用係止具11の収納空間12を、蓋2の底面にあけてある。また、溶湯収容炉8 は、注湯路4の管先部13には別のプレキャスト製品を用い、管先部13の周囲を炉枠6と同じ材 料のカバー14で覆ってある。そして、管先部13を、収容炉本体15にモルタルで接着し、炉枠6と カバー14で取鍋本体1の外面全域を覆ってある。なお、収容炉本体15と管先部13は、別々に成 形してあるが、一体成形しても良い。

[0018]

接着層9の材料(接着剤)には、モルタルを用いる。

[0019]

上述した取鍋本体1の生産方法は以下の手順で行う。まず、炉枠6の内側に型枠を組み、断熱層7の原料となる不定形材を水で混練して型枠の中に流し込み、乾燥し、その後、型枠を外す工程を、二回繰り返して断熱層7を製作する。また、断熱層7の製作とは別に、溶湯収容炉8の型枠を組み、不定形材を水で混練して型枠の中に流し込み、乾燥し、その後、型枠を外して溶湯収容炉8を製作する。その後、図1に示すようにプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8をフック用係止具11を介してフック16で吊り下げ、その外面に接着剤を塗布し、そのまま断熱層7の中に上面開口部から挿入する。そして、接着剤が乾燥して接着層9となれば生産が完了する。接着剤の乾燥具合は、取鍋を運送した際にその振動等で溶湯収容炉8が断熱層7の内側でがたつかない程度であれば良い。また、溶湯収容炉8はプレキャスト製品であり、完全に乾燥固化しているので、断熱層7に接着してあっても分離可能となる。なお、接着剤を塗布することなく、溶湯収容炉8を断熱層7の中に挿入し、その後、溶湯収容炉8と断熱層7の隙間に接着剤を空気圧を利用して充填して、接着層9を形成しても良い。

[0020]

取鍋本体1の別の例は図3(ハ)に示すように、断熱層7が一層であり且つそれ自体が接着剤の役割を果たして、断熱層7の内側に直にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を分離可能に接着するもので、断熱層7の中には、位置決め用のスペーサ17を炉枠6の内周及び底に有する。 【0021】

その生産方法は、図3(イ)に示すように、炉枠6の内周及び底に位置決め用のスペーサ17を間隔をあけてモルタルで接着し、その炉枠6の中にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を上方からフック用係止具11を介してフック16で吊り下げて挿入する。スペーサ17と溶湯収容炉8との間には挿入用にわずかな隙間が必要であるが、スペーサ17によって溶湯収容炉8の挿入位置がほぼ決まる。そして、図3(ロ)と図3(ハ)に示すように、炉枠6と溶湯収容炉8との間には、スペーサ17の厚み分の空間18が形成され、その空間18に断熱材を充填して乾燥させ、断熱材の固化による断熱層7自体の接着能力によって、断熱層7と溶湯収容炉8が分離可能に接着して完成する。断熱材の乾燥具合は、固化した断熱層7内で溶湯収容炉8が、がたつかない程度であればよい。【0022】

スペーサ17は、溶湯収容炉8を支える強度を有するもの、例えば耐火物のブロックを用いる。また、スペーサ17で溶湯収容炉8を支えるので、断熱層7は溶湯収容炉8を支える強度は不要となる。従って、断熱材には、二層からなる従来の断熱層の材料よりも、耐火性と断熱性の双方に優れ、しかも、充填作業が容易なもの、例えばセラミックバルクを用いることができる。

また、取鍋本体1のさらに別の例としては、図4に示すように、断熱層7には溶湯収容炉8の重量によって収縮する柔軟性を有するものを用い、その柔軟性によって断熱層7の内側にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を隙間なく且つ取り出し可能に収容したものがある。

[0024]

この生産方法は、図4(イ)に示すように、まず、炉枠6の内周にフェルト状や綿状の断熱材19をモ

ルタル等の接着剤で貼り付けたり、炉枠6の底に断熱材19を敷いたりして装着する。装着の際には、断熱材19の肉厚を、この後に挿入する溶湯収容炉8の重量によって収縮することを考慮して、完成時の肉厚よりも厚くしておく。そして、断熱層7の内側に上面開口部からプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8を吊り下げて挿入する。そうすると、図4(ロ)に示すように、断熱材19が柔軟性によって収縮して断熱層7となり、断熱層7の内側に溶湯収容炉8が隙間なく且つ取り出し可能に収容される。

[0025]

上述した生産方法で製作された取鍋本体1は、溶湯収容炉8が損傷したときには、溶湯収容炉8を取り外して交換すれば良いが、プレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉8をあらかじめ在庫しておけば、修理依頼後から溶湯収容炉8を製作する場合に比べて、修理期間が一段と短縮する。

[0026]

【発明の効果】

請求項1に係る発明は、断熱層と溶湯収容炉を分離可能に接着してあるので、断熱層内から溶湯収容炉を引き出すことができる。従って、溶湯収容炉を修理する場合は、断熱層内から溶湯収容炉を引き出した後に、再度、別の溶湯収容炉を入れて接着すれば、従来品と比べて短期間で補修できる。また、プレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を用いるので、水抜けが充分になされており、溶湯を入れた際に亀裂が生じるという不良を防げる。さらに、接着してあるので、断熱層内での溶湯収容炉のがたつきが防止でき、運搬中の振動等でも溶湯収容炉が壊れない。

[0027]

請求項2に係る発明は、断熱層の柔軟性によって断熱層の内側に溶湯収容炉を取り出し可能に収容してあるので、断熱層内から溶湯収容炉を引き出すことができる。従って、溶湯収容炉を修理する場合は、断熱層内から溶湯収容炉を引き出した後に、再度、別の溶湯収容炉を入れるだけで良く、従来品と比べて短期間で補修できる。また、プレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を用いるので、溶湯を入れた際に亀裂が生じるという不良を防げる。さらに、断熱層の内側に溶湯収容炉を隙間なく収容してあるので、断熱層内での溶湯収容炉のがたつきが防止でき、運搬中の振動等でも溶湯収容炉が壊れない。

[0028]

請求項3に係る発明は、溶湯収容炉の上部にフック用係止具を有するので、溶湯収容炉をフックで吊り下げやすく、炉枠内への溶湯収容炉の出し入れが迅速に行える。

[0029]

請求項4に係る発明は、溶湯収容炉がプレキャスト製品なので、溶湯収容炉の製作を、断熱層の 完成を待たずに行え、その結果、断熱層の完成後に溶湯収容炉を製作する従来の方法に比べ て、生産期間が短縮する。

[0030]

請求項5に係る発明は、炉枠の内側のスペーサに溶湯収容炉を載せると、断熱材を充填する空間が形成され、溶湯収容炉が型枠の役割を果たすので、型枠の組立及び取り外しが不要となる。 しかも、断熱材の充填作業が一回ですむので、断熱材を二回充填する従来の方法に比べて、充填作業も迅速に行える。従って、生産期間が短縮する。

[0031]

請求項6に係る発明は、断熱材の内側にプレキャスト製品の溶湯収容炉を挿入するだけで、炉枠の内側に装着した断熱材が、溶湯収容炉の重量によって収縮して断熱層となるので、従来の方法、即ち断熱材を乾燥させて断熱層を製作しその後に溶湯収容炉を製作する方法に比べて、生産期間が短縮する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】溶湯収容炉を挿入する工程を示す断面図である。
- 【図2】(イ)(ロ)取鍋の縦断面図、A-A線断面図である。
- 【図3】(イ)(ロ)(ハ)取鍋の別の生産方法を示す断面図である。
- 【図4】(イ)(ロ)取鍋の別の生産方法を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

- 6 炉枠
- 7 断熱層
- 8 溶湯収容炉
- 11 フック用係止具
- 17 スペーサ

- 18 空間
- 19 断熱材

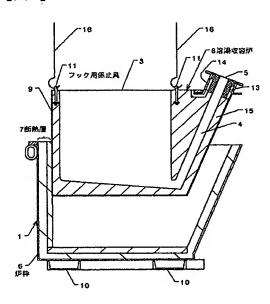
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】溶湯収容炉を挿入する工程を示す断面図である。
- 【図2】(イ)(ロ)取鍋の縦断面図、A-A線断面図である。
- 【図3】(イ)(口)(ハ)取鍋の別の生産方法を示す断面図である。
- 【図4】(イ)(ロ)取鍋の別の生産方法を示す断面図である。

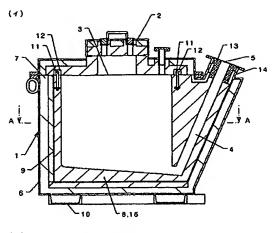
【符号の説明】

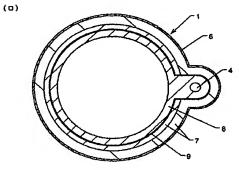
- 6 炉枠
- 7 断熱層
- 8 溶湯収容炉
- 11 フック用係止具
- 17 スペーサ
- 18 空間
- 19 断熱材

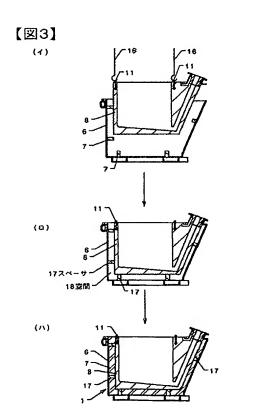
【図1】



【図2】







【図4】

